

porities of these gentlemen in Hongkong and China generally would make them excellent representatives of the Colony. I will take this opportunity of informing the Council that I have also received by last mail a dispatch which I am not at liberty to publish for obvious reasons. It transmits a memorandum prepared by the Colonial Defence Committee, which was appointed some time ago, containing general instructions to Governors of Colonies that in each part a detailed scheme of defence should be prepared, which could at once be put in force in the event of any outbreak of war. This has been under consideration for some time, and has no connection with the present state of affairs at all. I may add that most of the recommendations contained in this Memorandum have been carried out long ago by General Cameron. I am instructed to appoint a small standing Defence Committee, composed of not more than five members selected on account of their military knowledge and local influence. The duty of this Committee will be the organisation of the resources of the Colony and the preparation of a general scheme of defence on the lines indicated by the Memorandum of the Colonial Defence Committee. With the concurrence of Admiral Hamilton and of General Cameron I propose to appoint the following officers to be members of this Committee:—

The General Officer in command of the Troops.

The Commanders of the Royal Engineers and Artillery.

The Commanding Officer of the Police.

The Acting Attorney General.

The second reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Promissory Oath Ordinance, 1869, and explained that this Ordinance had been introduced, as the Ordinance had been sent out respecting the oath to be taken by the Governor. He explained the changes, which is almost purely of a formal character.

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded, and the bill was read a second time.

SURVEYOR'S FEES.

On the motion of the Acting Attorney General, the Council went into Committee on a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 8 of 1879, which fixes the scale of fees to be charged by the Surveyor. On coming to the scale, Hon. Capt. P. Ryrie objected to the fee as being too high. The Ordinance says:—For inspections of vessels under 50 tons, during construction, \$15; for each additional 50 tons, \$15; for each additional 50 tons, \$15, is far too heavy. Supporting the Dock Co. were to build a ship of 1500 tons to-morrow, the fees would become very heavy indeed. They would become more on a ship of 2,000 tons, for which the Company had the chance of a contract the other day. I don't think \$15 is the first instance is too much; but I think \$5 for each additional 50 tons would be quite enough.

Hon. Capt. Thomsett—I suggested \$15. I don't think \$15 for each additional 50 tons is at all too much. A ship of 2,000 tons would occupy a good deal of the surveyor's time. It is not a large ship, but the Dock Co. will build a ship of that size. However, I don't think \$15 is at all too much.

Hon. P. Ryrie—I am sorry to disagree with my friend on this point.

Hon. Capt. Thomsett—The work is in proportion.

Hon. P. Ryrie—The officer makes the survey for public purposes as well as for private. I don't see why you should put such a heavy tax on ship-building, especially when the survey is made for public purposes as well as private.

His Excellency to Hon. Captain Thomsett—Don't you think \$15 would be too much?

Hon. Capt. Thomsett—Not at all too much. A man who can build a ship of 2,000 tons can afford to pay \$500. The work of superintending a ship of 2,000 tons would be pretty heavy.

Hon. P. Ryrie—He has his salary from the Government.

Hon. Capt. Thomsett—He does not put money into the pockets of Government.

The Chief Justice—Do you know what the rates are at home?

Hon. Capt. Thomsett—No, I do not.

Hon. P. Ryrie—About the outside, I think I've got a guess at it.

His Excellency—Is there no possibility of getting any information on the point?

Hon. Capt. Thomsett—Yes.

The Acting Attorney General—You will find them in Lloyd's Instructions.

Hon. P. Ryrie—I move that the consideration in Committee of this bill be adjourned until we get further information. This scale appears to me extremely high. The Acting Attorney General—I beg to second the Motion. We can't try to ascertain what the fees are at home.

ADJOURNMENT.

As the Colonial Treasurer was not present, the consideration of the Bill of the Council in Committee was left over, and the Council adjourned until this day week at 4 o'clock.

THE MORTALITY IN THE ITALIAN AND FRENCH CONVENTS.

The following documents respecting the deaths in the Italian and French Convents were laid on the table at the Legislative Council meeting this afternoon:—

Memo on Report of the Secretary of the Sanitary Board on the French and Italian Convents.

The Report seems a very moderate and reasonable report, and there is only one sentence in it I am inclined to find fault with, and that, I think, ought to be noticed. In the second last paragraph Mr. McCullum says:—“It is quite evident that the nursing of the infants is a very failure as far as nursing the lives of the infants committed to their care is concerned.” To assert that there has been an “utter failure” is to assert very positively that success to a slight degree was not attained, and that the sisters were so wanting in skill or care as not to be able to accomplish what ought to have been accomplished with skill and care.

Can Mr. McCullum assert as a fact that this success was attainable, that more lives might have been saved than were saved? I do not think he can.

The Sisters who see the children say that they are brought in in such a state it is a wonder there is not more mortality as there is. The same assertion has been made before that the Sisters did not save all they could, but Dr. O'Brien gave special attention for some time to all cases received. He attended himself that all were saved that could be saved. Most of the children he found suffering from some fatal kind of infection, or twisting of the intestines, the result, apparently, of mismanagement at the moment of birth, or detachment from the mother. This is a matter that ought to be inquired into, on its own merits, by some sanitary authority, but is outside the present question, the treatment of the children after they get within the Convent walls.

The percentage of children saved in

the two Convents, out of the total number brought in, is as follows:—The Italian, 100 per cent; of saved in similar institutions in Europe.

The Sanitary Board might be informed that, if they will appoint a medical man to be in attendance day and night at the Convent for a week or a month, to take note of the cases brought in, every facility will be given him, and his directions most carefully attended to in every instance.

About the defective state of the drainage, etc., I have nothing to say, only that the sisters are too poor to go into such expenses.

(Signed) J. BRUNNENOWITZ, Pro. Vix.

Reports by the Colonial Surgeon.

I have inspected these tables often, the great majority of them are brought in, in a moribund condition, or so ill nurtured that they are all but hopeless cases. The great majority are also female children, and all, if not received into the Convents, would be found on the hill sides (as many are already dead). The greatest possible care and attention are given to them, and I know of nothing better that can be done for them by the Sisters than is done in the Convents.

P. B. C. AYRES, Colonial Surgeon.

30th November, 1886.

II.

The great mortality is not among the children generally but among infants received in both Convents. There is much evidence before me that the infants when received, a disease caused by exposure to rapid changes of temperature, insufficient clothing and diet and defective ventilation, such as are to be found in the Chinese houses of the lower classes of the Chinese population. The case of a child when once the attack has well set in is hopeless. This is common in all tropical climates. These infants are received at all hours of the day and night and are packed in old rags or paper. I saw one case in the French Convent moribund; it had been received an hour previously. In another case the patient had just died, and had been in the same quarters of an hour.

No medical attendance would have been of any service in either case. These were the only cases there at the time of my inspection. In the Italian Convent, however, more cases, both in the day and night, were received, and the condition of the infants was no better. If these cases are to have medical attendance, a resident Medical Officer would be required in both Convents. In St. Kilda, one of the Islands of the Firth of Clyde, the children born there. It would be impossible for any medical man to do any good among the Chinese, for nothing would be heard of a case until it was hopeless or dead, and it is not to be wondered at, considering the condition of the lower classes of Chinese in their houses and boats, so many children die, but that so many live.

P. B. C. AYRES, Colonial Surgeon.

December 30th, 1886.

CHILD ADOPTION AND DOMESTIC SERVICE IN HONGKONG.

The whole of the correspondence on the subject of Child Adoption and Domestic Service in Hongkong, promised on the 15th November last when the Acting Attorney General moved the second reading of an

Ordinance for the better protection of young girls, was laid on the Council table this afternoon. It is very voluminous, and includes the Report on Child Adoption and Domestic Service among Hongkong Chinese by Mr. Justice Russell, a despatch by Sir George Bowen on the subject, numerous letters by the Registrar General (all advocating the entrusting of the power of adoption to the Registrar and service to the Registrar and Committee of Chinese), a despatch from Lord Derby approving of Mr. Russell's proposals, draft of an Ordinance, a report from Mr. O'Malley, the draft bill, a despatch from Sir P. Stanley, Mr. O'Malley's objections, a further report by Mr. O'Malley adhering to his objections, and a summary of the question by the Acting Attorney General.

Sir P. Stanley's instructions to Mr. O'Malley, Sir George Bowen's despatch is as follows:—

“Government House, Hongkong, 15th August, 1886.

My Lord.—In my despatch, No. 78, of the 22nd May ultimo, I stated that I had found that, before my arrival in the Colony, the Office for administering the Government (Mr. Marsh) had entrusted Mr. Justice Russell (then Registrar General and Protector of the Chinese), with the duty of preparing the report on the system of Child Adoption and Domestic Service as it existed in Hongkong, for which Lord Kimberley had called in his despatch, No. 40, of the 18th March, 1882.

2. Mr. Russell's subsequent promotion to the Bench of the Supreme Court, and the pressure of his official duties necessarily delayed the completion of the Report. But he has now placed it in my hands, and I have great pleasure in transmitting herewith printed copies of it.

3. The delay that has occurred has had the advantage that it has enabled me to give as close a study as my other manifold duties would permit, to the subject in question, and thereby has placed me in a position to appreciate the great practical value of Mr. Russell's labours.

4. His Report is a very able, full and yet concise summary of the important, difficult, and hitherto little understood subject of which it treats. It should be carefully studied in connection with the Memorandum of the late Governor in the Chinese language, and with the learned essay of Dr. Eitel, which are both printed at pages 44-67 of the Report presented to the late Governor in 1879 by an influential section of the Chinese Community in Hongkong, and with the correspondence respecting the alleged existence of the Chinese Slave Trade, presented to Parliament in March 1882.

5. Moreover, if it is desired to obtain a thorough grasp of this subject in its true bearings, the Official Student should further make himself acquainted with the views of ancient Legislators and Philosophers, whose laws and ethics are still the living guides of the Chinese, but also with the principles of the old Roman institution of the *Patria Potestas*, with which, the immense number of Chinese in this Colony (as it has been termed), or Family Organisation of Chinese Society, so closely corresponds. The adoption of the old Romans, and of the Chinese of the present day who still adhere to the laws and customs for ever by their ancestors now, have been confounded by persons who look to superficial and apparent rather than to intrinsic and real resemblances and analogies, with Slavery, in the modern and technical sense of that word. But all who have mastered this question know that the Adoption and Domestic Service of the Chinese, are derived from the primitive and patriarchal institution of the *Patria Potestas*, whereas the modern Slavery of the Negro and of other coloured peoples, is founded on the theory of the old Greek Philosophers, who,

in view of the real or supposed intellectual inferiority of certain races of mankind, laid down the doctrine that it was “fit and proper” for the more civilised nations to enslave the more barbarous and uncivilised.

6. As I have already said, the report of Mr. Justice Russell is so full and yet so concise, that I will not attempt to analyse it at any length; and will rather recommend it as a study to every one who has a steady and serious view to the subject.

7. I will now briefly consider separately:—

(a) Child Adoption.

(b) Domestic Service.

(a.) It will be recollected that a main element of the religion of the Chinese is the worship of ancestors. Consequently, the adoption of male children is founded on the religious necessity of securing representatives to perform the Sacred Rites of the Family or clan (see the *Sacra* for the Rites of the Family, which is a translation of the words of Sir Henry Maine) “were the Roman form of an Institution which shows itself wherever society has not wholly shaken itself free from its primitive condition.” They are the sacrifices and offerings by which the brotherhood of the family is commemorated, the pledge and the witness of its perpetuity. Whatever be their nature, whether it be true or not that in all cases they are the worship of the deceased ancestors, they are everywhere employed to attest the sacredness of the family relation; and therefore, they acquire prominent significance and importance, wherever the continuous existence of the family is a matter of great concern to the persons of its blood. Accordingly, we hear much about them in connection with domestic service.

Again, “The Family is the type of all social organisation; and the family here spoken of is not exactly the family as understood by a modern. In order to reach the ancient conception, we must go to our modern ideas in the direction of the past, and not to the past in the direction of the future. We must look to the family as constantly enlarged by the absorption of strangers within its circle, and we must try to regard the fiction of adoption as a device for the purpose of making the family relation more complete. On the other hand, the persons themselves, who are adopted, are not exactly the same as those who are adopted in the modern sense, but are rather living ascendants, the father, grandfather, or great-grandfather. The patriarchal authority of the chief of the family is an ingredient in the notion of the family group, as the fact, or assumed fact, of adoption makes the slightest difference between a real and an adoptive connection. 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For Sale.

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BUDDHISM: ITS HISTORICAL, THEORETICAL AND POPULAR ASPECTS.

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A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT.

BY DA. E. J. RITTEL.

CROWN OCTAVO, PP. 1018.

HONGKONG, 1877-1883.

Part I. A-K, ———— \$2.50

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A Reduction of 50 per cent. will be allowed to purchasers of two or more copies.

This Standard Work on the Chinese Language, constructed on the basis of Kangxi's Imperial Dictionary, contains all Chinese characters in practical use, and while alphabetically arranged according to the sounds of the oldest dialect of China, the Cantonese, it gives also the Mandarin pronunciation of all characters explained in the book, so that the usefulness is by no means confined to the Cantonese Dialect, but the work is a practically complete Thesaurus of the whole Written Language of China, ancient and modern, as used all over the Empire, whilst its introductory chapters serve the purposes of a philological guide to the student.

A Supplement, arranged for being bound and used by itself, and containing a List of the Radicals, an Index, and a List of Surnames, will be published and sold separately.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, January 15, 1883.

Intimations.

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR THE HOME MAIL.

PUBLISHED to suit the Departure of each ENGLISH and FRENCH MAIL Steamer for Europe. Formerly the Overland Mail was published fortnightly; but as it was deemed of special importance that a weekly budget of news should be prepared, it was decided to issue it weekly.

Subscribers at Home, and those at the Coast Ports and in the interior, who find the Overland edition a convenient form of newspaper for their personal use, will welcome the change. The Overland China Mail, now a weekly compendium of news from the Far East, contains special Commercial Intelligence, special tables of Shipping, and other information. The various Reports of Courts and Meetings, and all other news, are given in full as they appear in the Daily Press.

The attention of Advertisers is directed to a weekly newspaper, which is circulated among old China's "hands" and others, both at home and in the Far East, who do not take the daily journals.

The Overland China Mail will be regularly posted from the China Mail Office to subscribers, on their addresses being forwarded to us.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, ———— \$12.00, postage, ———— \$1.00. Quarterly, ———— 3.00, " 0.25. Single Copy, 0.30.

China Mail Office, Hongkong.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM-LANES.

MORNING STAR.

Runs DAILY as a Ferry Boat between Pedder's Wharf and China Post Office at the following times:—This Time Table will take effect from the 21st October, 1886.

WEEK DAYS. SUNDAYS.

Leave Kowloon. Leave H.K. Leave H.K. Leave H.K.

6.00 A.M. 7.00 A.M. 8.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

8.00 " 8.25 " 7.30 " 7.30 "

8.50 " 9.15 " 8.00 " 8.00 "

9.40 " 10.20 " 10.30 " 10.45 "

10.40 " 10.55 " 11.00 P.M. noon.

11.15 " 12.25 P.M. 12.25 " 1.15 P.M.

12.45 P.M. 1.00 " 1.25 " 1.55 "

1.55 " 1.55 " 2.25 " 2.55 "

2.50 " 2.55 " 3.25 " 3.55 "

3.55 " 4.05 " 4.10 " 4.20 "

4.10 " 4.25 " 4.50 " 5.10 "

4.50 " 5.10 " 5.25 " 5.40 "

5.25 " 5.40 " 5.55 " 6.15 "

6.15 " 6.15 " 6.30 " 6.45 "

6.30 " 6.45 " 7.00 " 7.00 "

7.00 " 7.00 " 7.00 " 7.00 "

There will be no Launch on Monday and Friday, on account of coaling.

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to, except under unavoidable circumstances. In case of stress of weather, due notice will be given of any stoppages.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

THIS paper is now issued every day.

The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Ten Dollars Forty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction.

The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projection, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing a large and ever-increasing circulation.

The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description, conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone, is almost limitless. On the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest, while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners.

Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for the above may be sent to.

GEO. MURRAY RAIN, China Mail Office.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, i.e., 2s., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except blank file Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, the whole to be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 8 cents.

The sender of a Registered Article for a Union Country may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Office is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 6 pounds, and must not exceed those dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise all civilized countries except the Australian and Cape Colonies.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by air route:

Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz.

Post Cards, 5 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and, 2 cents per oz.

Comm. Papers, 2 cents per oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Ceylon, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

S. African Colonies—Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, China, Japan, Siam direct (d), India, China, Penang, and the Philippines.

Letters per 1/2 oz., 5 cents (c).

Post Cards, each, 1 cent.

Books and Patterns, per 2 oz., 2 cents.

Newspapers and Prices Current, each, 2 cents.

Registration, 5 cents.

(d) Via Singapore, 10 cents.

(d) Via Hongkong, Cebu, and Macao 1 cent.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c. are generally to be delivered within the same day at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business if a wish to that effect is expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c. all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly filled, if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in each Pattern Packet.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters, Parcels, Notes, Coins, or Jewellery and, where Registration has been neglected, WILL MAKE NO ENQUIRIES into alleged losses of such letters.

Parcel Post to the United Kingdom.

Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight are received in Hongkong and at British Post Offices in China, for transmission to the United Kingdom by P. & O. Packet.

Parcels sent by the P. & O. Packet are forwarded by the P. & O. Packet to the United Kingdom, and are not subject to the ordinary regulations of the Mail. Those arriving from the Coast, &c., after this hour are kept for the following P. & O. Mail.

The Postage is 25 cents per lb., which includes Registration fee, and must be paid in stamps. No further charge is made in the United Kingdom except for Customs dues. No parcel must be more than 3 feet 6 inches in length, or 6 feet in greatest length and girth combined. A receipt is given for each Parcel.

The sender must fill up a form of Customs Declaration, which can be obtained free at each Post Office. No parcel can be accepted till this is completely and accurately filled. The only articles ordinarily sent from China which are liable to duty are Tea, Tobacco, and Gold and Silver plate.

Dangerous or perishable goods, articles likely to injure the Mails, Liquids (unless securely packed) or parcels easily crushed, such as hand-bells, are prohibited. No Parcel can be received if its value exceeds \$200.

A Parcel may contain a letter to the same address as that of the Parcel itself, or another Parcel to be sent by the same vessel.

No other parcels are allowed.

With regard to inward Parcels, addresses are requested to observe that the Parcel Mail is not opened until the ordinary distribution of letters, &c., is finished. The postage on Parcels at home is 10d. per lb., the Regulations are generally similar to the above, and the Parcels are sent out as directed.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person acting in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handkerchiefs, bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Misdirected or Delayed Correspondence.

When correspondence has been misdirected or delayed (both of which are liable to happen occasionally) all that the addressee need do is to write on the cover, sent to him, or receive it 7 p.m., or as the case may be, and forward it, without any other writing whatever, to the Postmaster General. This should be acted on the first time cause of complaint occurs; it is a mistake to let such matters pass for fear of giving trouble, a course which generally gives more trouble in the end.

Chair, Jinricksha, and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR DRIVERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs.

Half hour, ———— 10 cts.

Three hours, ———— 50 cts.

Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA FERRY.

Single Trip, ———— \$1.00

Four Coaches, ———— \$1.00

Three Coaches, ———— 0.85

Two Coaches, ———— 0.70

TO VICTORIA FERRY.

Single Trip, ———— \$1.00

Four Coaches, ———— \$1.00

Three Coaches, ———— 0.85

Two Coaches, ———— 0.70

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Three Coaches, ———— 0.85

Two Coaches, ———— 0.70

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowloon shore k., and those in the body of the Harbour are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

Section 2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf.

Section 3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.

Section 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. & O. Co.'s Office.

Section 5. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.

Section 6. From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section 7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.

Section 8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

Section 9. From Kowloon's Island to North Point.

Section 10. Kowloon Wharves.

Section 11. Jardine's Wharf.

Section 12. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.

Section 13. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

Section 14. From Kowloon's Island to North Point.

Section 15. Kowloon Wharves.

Section 16. Jardine's Wharf.

Section 17. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.

Section 18. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

Section 19. From Kowloon's Island to North Point.

Section 20. Kowloon Wharves.

Section 21. Jardine's Wharf.

Section 22. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.

Section 23. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

Section 24. From Kowloon's Island to North Point.

Section 25. Kowloon Wharves.

Section 26. Jardine's Wharf.

Section 27. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.

Section 28. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

Section 29. From Kowloon's Island to North Point.

Section 30. Kowloon Wharves.

Section 31. Jardine's Wharf.

Section 32. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.

Section 33. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

Section 34. From Kowloon's Island to North Point.

Section 35. Kowloon Wharves.

Section 36. Jardine's Wharf.

Section 37. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.

Section 38. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

Section 39. From Kowloon's Island to North Point.

Section 40. Kowloon Wharves.

Section 41. Jardine's Wharf.

Section 42. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.

Section 43. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

Section 44. From Kowloon's Island to North Point.

Section 45. Kowloon Wharves.

Section 46. Jardine's Wharf.

Section 47. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.

Section 48. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

Section 49. From Kowloon's Island to North Point.

Section 50. Kowloon Wharves.

Section 51. Jardine's Wharf.

Section 52. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.

Section 53. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

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Section 60. Kowloon Wharves.

Section 61. Jardine's Wharf.

Section 62. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.

Section 63. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

Section 64. From Kowloon's Island to North Point.

Section 65. Kowloon Wharves.

Section 66. Jardine's Wharf.

Section 67. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.

Section 68. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

Section 69. From Kowloon's Island to North Point.

Section 70. Kowloon Wharves.

Section 71. Jardine's Wharf.

Section 72. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.

Section 73. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

Section 74. From Kowloon's Island to North Point.

Section 75. Kowloon Wharves.

Section 76. Jardine's Wharf.

Section 77. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.

Section 78. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

Section 79. From Kowloon's Island to North Point.

Section 80. Kowloon Wharves.

Section 81. Jardine's Wharf.

Section 82. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.

Section 83. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

Section 84. From Kowloon's Island to North Point.

Section 85. Kowloon Wharves.

Section 86. Jardine's Wharf.

SHIPPING IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND PHILIPPINES.

WATERS.

WATERS.

WATERS.

WATERS.

WATERS.

WATERS.

WATERS.

WATERS.

WATERS.

WATERS.

WATERS.